

TUESDAY, APRIL 12, 1851.

Announcements To-Day.

Admiral's Party.—Theatricals—National Mechanics' Association—Artists of New York—Ballets—Met. &c.
Opera House—Globe.
Bethel's Theatre.—Vivaces in Stephen Sondheim's
Burgess' Theatre.—Clyde's at Hoboken.
Grand Opera House—Pots in Hoboken.
Mayfield's Little St. Theatre.—Fun on the Stage.
Madame's French Opera House.—Clyde's at Hoboken.
Hawley's National Theatre.—Mr. Peacock.
Madame's Opera.—Gordon—Baroness Saxe—Marie.
Madison Square—Theatre—Metropolitan.
State of New Jersey.—Mr. Dyer.
New Providence Music Hall.—Walter Weston.
Theatre Comique.—Maurice's in New York.
Tony Pastor's Th.—After—But the Value. —Names.
Madison Square Theatre.—Felicity.
Wallack's Theatre.—The World.
Winter Theatre.—Hercules.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY SUN, intended to appear in morning, must be handed in this evening before six o'clock.

The Republican Standard Lowered in the United States Senate.

If the course of the Democratic United States Senators is deserving disapprobation, that of the Republicans is far more consummately. On them in a far greater degree rests the culpability of the unceasing delay of the public business.

The Democrats offer to go into executive session, for the consideration of the nominations which the President has sent in, and constantly renew their offer. The Republicans decline, and insist that before proceeding to the transaction of any other business the present Democratic officers of the Senate shall be removed and replaced by Republicans.

It is a pitiful wrangle for the members of such a body to engage in.

The Republicans flaunt the banner of Civil Service Reform; but they are quick to sacrifice all the proprieties as soon as they come within the sight or smell of spoils.

The Treasury Refunding Scheme.

At last, after six weeks' delay, presumably occupied in consideration and consultation, Secretary WINTON has promulgated a portion of a scheme for refunding the maturing national debt. It is certainly ingenuous, and may be successful; but whether it is dignified and honorable is another question.

As will appear from the documents printed elsewhere in to-day's SUN, the Secretary boldly announces that all the outstanding sums, amounting to \$195,000,000, will be paid on presentation, July next. It is notorious that there is not money enough in the Treasury for the purpose, and the Secretary refrains from disclosing how he expects to obtain what is wanting.

As if to prepare for further measures, he offers to extend the bonds mentioned during the pleasure of the Government at 3 per cent, interest, provided the holders sign by the 10th of May their willingness to accept such an extension. His idea evidently is to wait until May 10, see how many bonds will have actually to pay off, and then consider how he may best raise the needed money.

Reform at Last for Ireland.

The bill which Mr. GLADSTONE laid before the House of Commons on Thursday of last week differed, in some respects, from the synopsis forwarded by cable. But we have occasion rather to emphasize than to qualify our opinion of a measure which turns out to be a better constructed scheme of reform than we supposed.

So far as the bill contemplates an improvement of the tenant relation—and notwithstanding the provision made for transforming occupants into owners, this is the dominant purpose—its cardinal feature is the institution of a court to arbitrate between conflicting interests. The tribunals to which disputes touching the amount of rent justly assessable, or the reasonableness of a landlord's refusal to accept the purchase of a tenant right, are still to be referred, as they were under the Land act of 1850, to the county courts. The objection to these tribunals, that tenants, as a class, were most imperfectly represented in them, has been recognized and to a certain extent neutralized by Mr. GLADSTONE's attitude. Touching the latter point, we may cite a single sentence from his speech, which was aimed directly at the Peers. Nothing, said he, can be legitimately done by a Government shall we hesitate to do to procure the passing of this measure. Now, among legitimate means of coercion is the step taken by BOLINGBROKE, and while Earl GURK was so near taking when the Lords threw out the first reform bill that he procured the King's assent to writing to the expedient of swamping an adverse majority in the upper House by a wholesale creation of new Peers.

peasant proprietors. It is true that the sums additional to the fund already in the hands of the Land Commission, which may be required from year to year for lease to the tenants, will have to be furnished by annual grants, but such advances are authorized and their conditions defined by the present measure. It is provided that the Land Commission, where landlords are willing to sell a farm in fee, may lend to the tenant three-fourths of the purchase money requisite. The principal and interest of the sum thus advanced are reimbursable by annual payments of five dollars in the hundred, the object being to liquidate the debt in thirty-five years. Where, on the other hand, a landlord, instead of conveying a farm in fee, is willing to convert the present occupancy into a copyhold, in consideration of the tenant paying down a gross sum by way of fine, and engaging to pay a perpetual fixed ground rent, in such a case the Commission may advance a sum equal to one-half the fine.

But of what avail, it may be asked, will these privileges prove in practice, since very few tenants have profited by analogous powers of advancing purchase money conferred not only on the Land Commission created in 1850, but on the Board authorized to dispose of the property formerly belonging to the Anglican Church in Ireland? It is the trenchant measures taken to overcome the obstacles which rendered previous legislation nugatory, that most strikingly demonstrate the farsightedness and good faith distinguishing the present bill. It was the inordinate delays and unconscionable costs attending the investigation of title and the conveyance of real estate, which have hitherto debarred men of small means from being lucky for the gardeners. Their inventiveness, too, is taxed to invent emblems; now it is a wreath, anon a bouquet, presently a ship, and yesterday it was a shield, which went to Senator JONES. Can this fashion of heraldry tributes have been put up by the horticulturists?

Last year was one of numerous and terrible disasters to the passenger steamboatmen on Long Island Sound. An alarm of fire on one of the sound boats Sunday night is not a reassuring opening for the season of 1851.

These are great days for Washington florists. The fancy that led the friends of the rival factions in the Senate to express their emotions in offerings of flowers to favorite speakers has been lucky for the gardeners. Their inventiveness, too, is taxed to invent emblems; now it is a wreath, anon a bouquet, presently a ship, and yesterday it was a shield, which went to Senator JONES. Can this fashion of heraldry tributes have been put up by the horticulturists?

The President continues to grumble non-negotiations, failing with each industry as if the intransigence and end of the machine had not come to a deadlock. The keep of this half-made material will await the Senate when it finally gets into executive session. If it ever does, will be likely to lead to rather hasty consideration and a good deal of mere routine confirmation.

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The new Administration is little more than a month old, and the leaders are already engaged in a fierce quarrel for the office, which threatens to tear the party to pieces. Indeed, the Republican organization as now led has no element of cohesion, but public plunder. And the struggle of hostile factions, respectively led by Conkling and Blaine, to grab and to appropriate the spoils for the special benefit of each, is likely to finish the career of a party which, after abandoning all its early principles, has become the slave of corporations, of rings, and of soldiers.

If the Democratic leaders had exhibited the least wisdom after obtaining control of Congress, and had shown themselves worthy of the confidence which the country showed a disposition to bestow in the third year of 1851, a great opportunity would now be within their reach. But they failed to improve a former opening, and left even the chance that almost offered themselves for rescue.

Two successive Presidential elections have been lost to us by treachery, and one by incapacity, committed under circumstances which, no matter what his antecedent history may have been, or however grand his achievements under the name of the past, can hardly hope to win back forfeited trust.

The round of fun looks forward to distinguish the new term from the fiasco of the Republican party, and the keepers have broken the bonds to which they so long submitted, from a mistaken desire to preserve harmony in their respective organizations. In the failure to resist this despotism they encouraged corruption, and strengthened the hands of the Ring thieves at immensissima in money and in morals.

"I have never seen anything like it," said an ex-member, who had served with Garfield for ten years, "and I don't know what to do with those to whom he owes most."

Garfield seems to think that the best thing he can do with those to whom he owes most is to leave them, and get rid of them. His blinding without the ties are, we are told, a legend.

I think that there is not half as much in high as has been thought. Second term! That hog is not worth standing on. The country won't stand any more of Omnipotence in the White House. Garfield is already stricken. As with most puffed swine, who nevertheless are not so fat as children in training on their feed, he is a pig in the mire.

It is a pig in the mire.